

Newport Mercury.

VOL. LXXII.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1833.

NO. 3702.

Newport Mercury.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
WM. & J. H. BARBER,
No. 133, THAMES-STREET.

TERMS.

Two Dollars per annum.—\$1 in advance.
No Paper will be discontinued (unless at the
direction of the Editors) until arrears are
paid.

Advertisements.—Advertisements not
exceeding a square, inserted three weeks for
10 cents; for each subsequent insertion,
—All Advertisements, (except where an
amount is set) must be paid for previous
to insertion.

Smith's New Grammar.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR, on the "Pro-
ductive System," a method of instruction
recently adopted in Germany and
Switzerland, in the place of the Inductive
system, designed for Schools and Academies,
by R. C. SMITH, Author of Practical and
Mental Arithmetic, and Intellectual
and Practical Grammar. Just received
and for sale, by
WM. & J. H. BARBER.
Feb. 2, 1833.

New Garden Seeds,

At No. 15, Broad-Street.

Edward Stanhope,

HAS FOR SALE,

A LARGE Assortment of GARDEN
SEEDS, received from the Shakers,
and others, of the last year's growth, viz.

PEAS.
Early June
White Marrowfat
Green dwarf do.
Strawberry dwarf
Prussian Blue
Sugar Marrowfat
Alban Peas
Bishop Early dwarf

BEANS.
Red Cranberry pole
White do. do.
Yellow pole
Tender pod do.
Cranberry bush
Early red eyed do.
Do. 6 week white do.
Refuge do.
Chicken and Boston

BEEF.
Sugar beet
Blond do.
Scarlet do.
Early Turnip do.
Orange do. do.
Mangle Wortzell
White, red and yellow
Onion
Orange Carrot
Early horn do.
Red do.
Long white Parsnip
Guernsey do.

SQUASH.
Sugar bush
Dutch Summer
Crock-neck Summer
Do. Winter

LETTUCE.
White head
Early curled head
Speckled, and Ice

CABBAGE.
Dram head
Green Savoy
Early Yorkshire
Red

CUCUMBER.
Long Cucumber
Early do.
Early cluster do.
Water & musk Melon
Salmon Radish
Scarlet do.
Early Turnip do.
Flat TURNIP
Long and French do.
Sage, Marjoram,
Cayenne Peppers
Squash do.
Double Peppercress
Summer Savory
Parsley, Dill,
Lemon Balm.

Newport, March 16, 1833.

NO MISTAKE!

Go to **TILLEY'S** for

Cheap Goods.

His assortment is complete!

AMONG THEM ARE:

24 Pieces superfine, fine and common
Broadcloths, of every color; a variety
of Cassimeres, sattinets, fine flannels,
cottons, calicoes, ginghams, muslins, bishop
lawns, laces, cambrics, hosiery, gloves,
dainties, fustianes, vestings, jeans, dimers,
damask, drillings, merinos, merino cloths,
circassians, bombazines, bombazines, quil-
lings, table covers and mats, oil cloths; a
complete assortment of silks, and Fancy
Goods; sewing silks, twists, broads, tapes,
pins, ferrets, galloons, and in fact every
article called for at a Dry Goods store.

Also just opened, Two cases RUBBER
OVER SHOES, for the ladies, handsomely
figured.
Newport, March 16.

Rev. Mr. & Mrs. Van Vleck,

and Miss L. C. Kramish,

INTEND, God willing, to re-open their
SCHOOL for Young Ladies, on the 1st
of April next. Tuition will be given in all
the branches hitherto taught in their Acad-
emy. Terms the same as heretofore, if
payment be made in advance. For further
particulars enquire at the dwelling of the
Subscriber.

C. A. VAN VLECK.

Newport, March 16.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been ap-
pointed by the Court of Probate
for the town of Newport, Guardian to
the Persons and Estates of her minor
children, viz. William M. Rodman, Han-
nah Rodman, Henry A. Rodman, Eliza-
beth Rodman and Ruth Rodman, children
of John Rodman, dec. and having given
bonds according to law, she therefore
requests all persons interested, to take
notice and govern themselves accord-
ingly.
REBECCA RODMAN.
Newport, 3d mo. 13th, 1833.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

PORT OF NEWPORT, MARCH 16, 1833.

SEALED Proposals will be received at
this Office, until the twenty-fifth day
of March inst. for the supply of rations to
the non-commissioned officers and seamen
of the United States' Revenue Cutter *Vigilant*,
for the term of One Year from the
first day of April next. The ration for the
Cutter Service, is the same as that allowed
in the Naval Service, and consists of the
articles enumerated in the following table,
to wit:

Days of the Week.	Suet.	Cheese.	Beef.	Pork.	Flour.	Bread.	Butter.	Sugar.	Tea.	Peas.	Rice.	Molasses.	Vinegar.	Spirits.
Sunday,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Monday,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuesday,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wednesday,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Thursday,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Friday,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Saturday,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Per week,	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7

The number required for the Year, is es-
timated at about seven thousand. The
proposals will state the price per ration, at
which the contractor will deliver them, in
such quantities as may from time to time be
required on board the said Cutter at New-
port. The rations to be of good and whole-
some quality, to be approved by the collec-
tor; and the different articles comprising
the ration, to be delivered on board the
Cutter in good and sufficient casks and ves-
sels, to be provided by the contractor, and
the contents thereof distinctly marked on
each.

It is to be understood that the contractor
will be bound to furnish, upon reasonable
notice, as often as may be required by the
captain of the Cutter, with the approbation
of the collector (not exceeding upon an
average, one day in each week) such fresh
meat and fresh vegetables, as may be equi-
valent to the corresponding parts of the ra-
tion allowed in the naval service.

CHRIST. ELLERY, Collector.

New-York and Boston Steam Boat Company.

Fare from NEWPORT, \$5, and found.



THE SPLENDID STEAM-BOAT

PRESIDENT, Capt. A. S. BUNKER

Will leave Providence and New-York, during

Feb. and March, in the following manner:—

Leave Providence	Leave New-York
Monday, Feb. 25	Friday, Feb. 22
Friday, March 1	Wednesday, " 27
Wednesday, " 6	Monday, March 4
Monday, " 11	Friday, " 8
Friday, " 15	Wednesday, " 13
Wednesday, " 20	Monday, " 18
Monday, " 25	Friday, " 22
Friday, " 29	Wednesday, " 27

The President will leave Providence at

12 M. and New-York at 4 o'clock P. M.

The above superior Boat is propelled by

two low pressure engines, and heavy copper

boilers.—The Boat will stop at Newport,

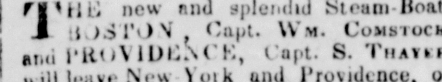
at the Long-wharf, going and returning

to receive and land Passengers.

Feb. 23, 1833.

New-York and Providence Steam-Boats.

Fare \$5 from NEWPORT, and found.



ARRANGEMENT FOR MARCH.

THE new and splendid Steam-Boats

BOSTON, Capt. Wm. COMSTOCK,

and PROVIDENCE, Capt. S. THAYER,

will leave New-York and Providence, on

the following days:

Leave Providence	Leave New-York
Tuesday, March 5	Saturday, March 2
Thursday, " 9	Monday, " 7
Thursday, " 14	Tuesday, " 12
Thursday, " 19	Saturday, " 16
Saturday, " 23	Thursday, " 21
Thursday, " 28	Tuesday, " 26
Thursday, " 30	Saturday, " 30

Leave Providence. Leave New-York.

Thursday, March 7

Thursday, " 12

Thursday, " 16

Thursday, " 21

Thursday, " 26

Thursday, " 30

Thursday, " 30

Thursday, " 30

Thursday, " 30

Thursday, " 30

Thursday, " 30

POETRY.

THE ANGEL'S CALL.

COME to the land of peace!
Come where the tempest hath no longer sway,
The shadow passes from the soul away,
The sounds of weeping cease!
Fear hath no dwelling there!
Come to the mingling of repose and love,
Breathed by the silent spirit of the dove
Through the celestial air!
Come to the bright and blest,
And crown'd forever! midst that shining band
Gather'd to heaven's own ever calm and every
land,
Thy spirit shall find rest!
Thou hast been long alone!
Come to thy mother!—on the Sabbath shore
The heart that rock'd thy childhood, back,
once more,
Shall take its wearied one.
In silence wert thou left—
Come to thy sisters!—joyously again
All the home voices, blest in one sweet strain,
Shall greet their long bereft.
Over thine orphan head
The storm has swept as o'er a willow's bough:
Come to thy father! it is finished now—
Thy tears have all been shed.
In thy divine abode
Change finds no pathway, mem'ry no dark trace
And oh! bright victory, death by love no place!
Come, spirit, to thy God!

From *Tait's Edinburgh Magazine*, for Jan.

LOVE TOKENS.

We lov'd, where lips and tongues are seal'd,
And passions are by signs reveal'd,
Where from a flow'et or a wreath,
Affection's voice may only breathe;
And held our sweet communion there,
Thro' mediums beautiful and rare;
With citron blossoms, rose buds bright,
As the first break of morning's light;
While in the tinting of a thread
The secrets of our hearts were read;
And hope, and joy, and grief, were told
With hues of green, and pink, and gold.
Ours was a triple share of bliss,
E'en in a mystic love like this;
Which made us one, ere either heard
The other's lips pronounce a word.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

We have received from Washington, a
copy of Mr. WEBSTER'S Speech in reply to
that of Mr. CALHOUN, on the Enforcing
Bill. It not being in our power to publish
the Speech entire, (it occupying more than
sixteen columns) we copy from it the fol-
lowing beautiful exordium:—

"The gentleman from South-Carolina,
said Mr. Webster, has admonished us to
be mindful of the opinions of those who
shall come after us. We must take our
chance, sir, as to the light in which pos-
terity will regard us. I do not decline
its judgment, nor withhold myself from
its scrutiny. Feeling that I am perform-
ing my public duty with singleness of
heart, and to the best of my ability, I
fearlessly trust myself to the country,
now and hereafter, and leave both my
motives & my character to its decision.

The gentleman has terminated his
speech in a tone of threat and defiance
towards this bill, even should it become
a law of the land, altogether unusual in
the halls of Congress. But I shall not
suffer myself to be excited into warmth,
by his denunciation of the measure
which I support. Among the feelings
which at this moment fill my breast, not
the least is that of regret at the position
in which the gentleman has placed him-
self. Sir, he does himself no justice.

The cause which he has espoused, finds
no basis in the constitution, no support
from public sympathy, no cheering from
a patriotic community. He has no foot-
hold on which to stand, while he might
display the powers of his acknowledged
talents. Every thing beneath his feet is
hollow and treacherous. He is like a
strong man struggling in a morass; every
effort to extricate himself, only sinks
him deeper and deeper. And I fear the
resemblance may be carried still fur-
ther; I fear that no friend can safely
come to his relief, that no one can ap-
proach near enough to hold out a help-
ing hand, without danger of going down
himself, also, into the bottomless depths
of this Serbonian bog.

The honorable gentleman has declar-
ed that on the decision of the question,
now in debate, may depend the cause
of liberty itself. I am of the same op-
inion: but then, sir, the liberty which I
think is staked on the contest, is not
political liberty, in any general and un-
defined character, but our own, well
understood, and long enjoyed American
liberty.

Sir, I love liberty no less ardently
than the gentleman in whatever form
she may have appeared in the progress
of human history. As exhibited in the
master States of antiquity, as breaking
out again from amidst the darkness of
the middle ages, and beaming on the
formation of new communities, in mo-
dern Europe, she has, always and every-
where, charms for me. Yet, sir, it is
our own liberty, guarded by constitu-
tions and secured by union; it is that

liberty which is our paternal inheritance;
it is our established, dear bought, pecu-
liar American liberty, to which I am
chiefly devoted, and the cause of which
I now mean, to the utmost of my power,
to maintain and defend.

Mr. President, if I considered the
constitutional question now before us as
doubtful as it is important, and if I sup-
posed that its decision, either in the
Senate or by the country, was likely to
be in any degree influenced by the
manner in which I might not discuss it,
this would be to me a moment of deep
solicitude. Such a moment has once
existed. There has been a time, when,
rising in this place, on the same ques-
tion, I felt, I must confess, that some-
thing for good or evil to the constitution
of the country might depend on an effort
of mine. But circumstances are chang-
ed. Since that day, sir, the public opinion
has become awakened to this great ques-
tion; it has grasped it, it has reasoned
upon it, as becomes an intelligent and
patriotic community, and has settled it,
or now seems in the progress of settling
it, by an authority which none can dis-
obey—the authority of the people them-
selves.

I shall not, Mr. President, follow the
gentleman step by step, through the
course of his speech. Much of what he
has said, he has deemed necessary to the
just explanation and defence of his own
political character and conduct. On
this, I shall offer no comment. Much,
too, has consisted of philosophical re-
mark upon the nature of political liberty
and the history of free institutions; and
of other topics, so general in their na-
ture, as to possess, in my opinion, only
a remote bearing on the immediate sub-
ject of this debate.

But the gentleman's speech, made
some days ago, upon introducing his
resolutions, those resolutions them-
selves, and parts of the speech now just
concluded, may probably be justly re-
garded as containing the whole South
Carolina doctrine. That doctrine it is
my purpose now to examine, and to com-
pare it with the Constitution of the Un-
ited States. I shall not consent, sir, to
make any new Constitution, or to estab-
lish a new form of Government. I will
not undertake to say what a Constitution
for these United States ought to be.—
I have given my opinion on that subject
for myself, and I shall take the in-
strument as they have established it,
and shall endeavor to maintain it, in its
plain sense and meaning, against opinions
and notions, which, in my judgment
threaten its subversion."

The following is the close of this elo-
quent and masterly speech:—

"Mr. President, if the friends of nulli-
fication should be able to propagate their
opinions, and give them practical effect,
they would, in my judgment, prove
themselves the most skillful architects
of ruin, the most efficient extinguish-
ers of high raised expectation, the great-
est blasters of human hopes, which any
age has produced. They would stand
up to proclaim, in tones which would
pierce the ears of half the human race,
that the last great experiment of repre-
sentative government had failed. They
would send forth sounds, at the hearing
of which the doctrine of the divine right
of kings would feel, even in its grave,
a returning sensation of vitality and resus-
citation. Millions of eyes, of those who
now feed their inherent love of liberty
on the success of the American example
would turn away from beholding our
dismemberment, and find no place on
earth whereon to rest their gratified
sight. Amidst the incantations and or-
gies of nullification, secession, disunion,
and revolution, would be celebrated as
the funeral rites of constitutional and
republican liberty.

But sir, if the Government do its duty;
if it act with firmness and with modera-
tion, these opinions cannot prevail. Be
assured, sir, be assured, that, among the
political sentiments of this people, the
love of union is still uppermost. They
will stand fast by the constitution, and
by those who defend it. I rely on no
temporary expedients—on no political
combination—but I rely in the true
American feeling, the genuine patriotism
of the people, and the imperative deci-
sion of the public voice. Disorder and
confusion, indeed, may arise; scenes
of commotion and contest are threaten-
ed, and perhaps may come. With my
whole heart, I pray for the continuance
of the domestic peace and quiet of the
country. I desire most ardently the
restoration of affection and harmony to
all its parts. I desire that every citizen
of the whole country may look to this
Government with no other sentiments
but those of grateful respect and attach-
ment. But I cannot yield even to kind
feelings, the cause of the constitution,
the true glory of the country, and the
great trust which we hold in our hands
for succeeding ages. If the constitution

cannot be maintained without meeting
the scenes of commotion and contest,
however unwelcome, they must come.
We cannot, we must not, we dare not
omit to do that which, in our judgment,
the safety of the Union requires. Not
regardless of consequences, we must yet
meet consequences; seeing the hazards
which surround the discharge of public
duty, it must yet be discharged. For
myself, sir, I shun no responsibility
justly devolving on me, here or else-
where, in attempting to maintain the
cause. I am tied to it by indissoluble
bands of affection and duty, and I shall
cheerfully partake in its fortunes and its
fate. I am ready to perform my own
appropriate part wherever and where-
ever the occasion may call on me, and
to take my chance among those upon
whom blows may fall first and fall thick-
est. I shall exert every faculty I pos-
sess in aiding to prevent the constitution
from being nullified, destroyed, or
impaired; and even should I see it fall,
I will still, with a voice, feeble perhaps
but earnest as ever, issued from human
lips, and with fidelity and zeal, which
nothing shall extinguish, call on the
PEOPLE to come to its rescue."

TEMPERANCE.

The American Quarterly Temperance
Magazine, published in Albany
under the direction of the New York
State Temperance Society, contains a
history of the Temperance Reform in
this country, drawn up at the request
of the Prussian Government, from which
we make the following extract:—

"In the U. States, the advance of the
temperance reform is surprising, as well
as cheering to its friends. Nearly every
state in the Union has now a state tem-
perance society, with auxiliaries in most
of the cities, towns and villages. The
whole number of temperance associa-
tions in the Union, is probably between
4 and 5000; and the number of mem-
bers who have actually signed the
pledge, is from 500,000 to 800,000.

The State of N. York has 1200 socie-
ties, and 200,000 members. Near 5000
drunkards, have been permanently re-
claimed since 1826—1500 distilleries
abandoned, from necessity or principle,
about 150 inkeepers, have discontinued
furnishing ardent spirits to their guests,
about 4000 breweries, have discon-
tinued the sale of ardent spirits as an article
of trade, while not less probably than
60,000 farmers, and as many mechanics,
perform all their labor without ardent
spirit furnished to their workmen. And
it is estimated, that as many persons
now abstain from the use of ardent spir-
its, who are not members of any society,
as of those that are, the general influ-
ence the cause has upon all classes is
manifest. The results of this great
change are apparent in the increase of
private wealth and happiness, the dimin-
ution of crime, the decrease of taxes for
the support of the poor, and the punish-
ment of criminals.

Not is the result less favorable upon
the health of our citizens; especially as
affording a security against the ravages
of that scourge of the nations, the Asiatic
Cholera. In this city, Albany, there
were 336 reported deaths of persons
over 16 years of age, last summer from
the cholera. Only two of them were
members of temperance societies, of
whom there are 5000 in the city in a
population of 26,000. Upon our canals
and navigable rivers too, the change
has been very beneficial. Two thirds
of the boats which navigate the great
Hudson and Erie canal, which is 360
miles in length, use no ardent spirits,
their officers and men, many of them
being members of the canal temperance
society.

The reform has also reached the
ships which are owned in our different
seaports, and which sail from thence to
visit every nation and every clime.
About 400 vessels now depart from our
harbors with no ardent spirit on board,
except what is in the medicine chest,
and used only in case of actual disease.
Many whaling ships have sailed to the
Pacific, on a three years cruise with no
liquor for the use of the men, except in
sickness as above. The result of this
change is, there are fewer accidents at
sea, and the rate of insurance for those
ships which carry no spirit is less, by
five per cent. on the premium, than it is
for those that carry spirits.

The Western Bank of Philadelphia
has issued bank bills of the denomina-
tion of five and ten dollars, in the Ger-
man language. To most persons, these
lines printed in German, convey no
distinct idea. They are a confused
mass of marks, which cannot be, but
with great labor, compared with each
other, or with different specimens of the
same kind and never with any certainty
of ascertaining their correctness.

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of ascertaining their correctness.

Lackawanna COAL

N. L. & S. CO. agents, for sale
at the NEWPORT STEAM FACTORY.
E. W. LAWTON, Agent.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 19.
LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival yesterday, of three packets from Liverpool and Havre, we have received London papers to the 2d, and Liverpool to the 4th of Feb.

The British Parliament assembled on 29th of January. Mr. Hume objected to the re-election of the late Speaker, Mr. Mannes Sutton, on the ground that his sentiments were not in accordance with those of the reformed House of Commons and nominated Mr. Littleton of Staffordshire, as the member best qualified for the office. When the vote was taken, it stood, for Mr. Sutton 241, Mr. Littleton 31: majority for Mr. Sutton 210. In the course of a reply to Mr. Home, Lord Althorp observed, that he considered the reform bill as a final measure, only so far as it respected the constitution of the House itself, and as a means by which to effect other improvements and reforms.

The Parliament was opened by commission, and the King's speech was delivered on the 5th of Feb. On Tuesday, 23d, both Houses adjourned to Thursday, when the Commons having attended at the bar of the House of Lords, the King's approbation of the choice of the Speaker was expressed by the Lord Chancellor, together with his Majesty's confirmation of the rights and privileges of the House of Commons.

The Globe of Jan. 29th observes, that some alarm having been excited among the West India proprietors by rumors that it was the intention of Ministers to introduce into Parliament a bill for the unconditional emancipation of the Slaves in the West Indies, in three years, without compensation, a deputation waited upon Lord Grey to ascertain the fact. He replied that the measure had been formally decided on. This announcement was said to have caused great agitation, and the West India planters had withdrawn their sugars from sale, in order to await the issue. The London Courier says, however, that Lord Grey gave no decisive information on the subject.

The news from Turkey is important. On the 21st of November, the Grand Vizier, relying on his great superiority in numbers, gave battle to Ibrahim Pacha, in an unfavorable position on the plain of Koniah. After a sanguinary conflict of six hours' duration, the Turks were defeated, and the Grand Vizier taken prisoner. So complete was the overthrow, that it was considered doubtful whether the Sultan could oppose any effectual resistance to the entrance of the Egyptians into Constantinople. Accounts from Constantinople of the 8th Jan. received in Paris, stated, that propositions for peace had been sent by the Sultan to Ibrahim and his army, and that Syria was to remain annexed to the government of Egypt, and Mehmet Ali was to acknowledge the sovereignty of the Porte by the payment of an annual tribute. Nothing was known of the reception of these offers. Before the victory of Koniah, the French Government, in concert with the English, was said to be engaged in negotiating an arrangement between the Turks and the Egyptians, on the basis of the propositions mentioned above; and the Sultan is said to have accepted an offer of an armed intervention made by Gen. Muraviev on the part of Russia. Nothing appears to be known of the movements of Ibrahim since the battle. Koniah in the capital of Caramania, province of Turkey, and is 260 miles from Constantinople.

There had been a general insurrection in the kingdom of Leon, promoted it is said, by the Count d'España. The policy of the Cabinet was stated to be as liberal, as the influence of the Queen could make it; a good understanding subsisted between her party and Zea Bermudez.

The report, which prevailed for some time at Paris, that the Emperor of Russia had refused to receive Marshal Maison, the French Ambassador, proved to be unfounded.

Two experienced physicians, Messrs. O'Flah and Anvity, had been sent by the Government from Paris to Bayle, to attend the Duchess of Berry, who was ill, from the effects, according to rumor, of poison. Their report was favorable.

Nothing of consequence had occurred in relation to the affairs of Belgium. Some of the Dutch Ministerial papers recommended an adjustment of the points of difference.

We learn nothing further respecting Lord Hervey's mission to Lisbon, or that of Sir Stratford Canning to Madrid, nor is any material change announced in the relative situation of Don Pedro and Miguel. The Marquis de Palmella had been dismissed from the service of the former, in consequence, as was said, of having exceeded his powers while in England.

The Duchess of Berri was ill at Bayle, and might, perhaps, in consequence be liberated.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 26.—The greatest gloom prevails here. The Sultan and his people appear to have fallen into a state of apathy indicative of a total dissolution. The former gives up his case as desperate, and does not venture to excite the people's minds by

artificial means, lest he should not be able to calm them again and keep them within bounds.

The unfortunate result of the battle of Koniah, and the captivity of the Grand Vizier, leave the capital without means of defence. There are still, perhaps 30,000 Turkish troops dispersed in Asia Minor, and 10,000 regulars in reserve; but their spirit does not correspond with the threatening danger, nor is there any able leader possessing sufficient self-confidence, and who is considered as able to restore good fortune to the standards of the Sultan. Redschid Pacha was the only man possessed of these qualifications. His former good fortune has deserted him, and gone over to his younger adversary. He fought valiantly and when his defeat was decided, devoted himself to death, which, however, he did not find. Superior to his adversary in the number of his troops, he unhappily did not act with prudence, which an able General should not lose sight of. He resolved on the 21st to fight one battle which should decide the campaign at a blow. With this view he followed Ibrahim into the defiles of Karman to attack him there. His measures were as follows:

The main body of the Sultan's troops, about 40,000 in number, chiefly Albanians, and 500 of the Grand Vizier's household troops, under his own command, were to make the principal attack on the centre of the Egyptians, while the Turkish cavalry, divided into two corps of 6000 men each, was to engage the wings of Ibrahim's army, and attack when it should see an opportunity.

Ibrahim, perhaps, guessed this plan and, favoured by the defiles, had sent strong columns against the Grand Vizier's wings, leaving in his centre only sufficient troops to cover his movements. He had scarcely reached the extremity of the wings of the Grand Vizier, when he impetuously attacked the Turkish cavalry and dispersed it, and then attacked the Grand Vizier himself on both flanks. Unprepared for this attack, and engaged with the Egyptian centre, which he had already broken, he hastily collected some of his best troops to oppose the Egyptians, but in vain. Nothing remained but to make the enemy pay as dearly as possible for the victory, which was unavoidable. This was done, and the Egyptians did purchase their triumph by a sanguinary conflict of six hours duration. The loss on each side was nearly equal. When the Albanians were dispersed the Grand Vizier, with his faithful household troops, defended himself to the utmost, till he was wounded and taken prisoner.

The Egyptians are said to be so weakened that even now if the Turkish troops in Asia Minor could be assembled quickly enough, they might be compelled to make a most dangerous retreat.

There is no genius or spirit in the councils of the Sultan. Meantime the Emperor Nicholas is acting with the greatest magnanimity. Count Muraviev is gone to Alexandria to try to make peace, and is to threaten Mehmet Ali with the displeasure of the Emperor, who will consider him a rebel against the Sultan if he does not return to his obedience. —Allgemeine Zeitung, Jan. 24.

BY MAILS.

NEW-ORLEANS, MARCH 2.

FROM MEXICO.—Advises have been received from the city of Mexico to the 9th, and from Vera Cruz to the 16th of February. Gen. Santa Anna was on his farm near Vera Cruz, and his election to the Presidency was deemed nearly certain. A conducta had arrived from Mexico with one million two hundred thousand dollars, and another with two millions was soon expected. Trade was beginning to revive after its long paralysis from civil commotion. Unless the Spanish government should soon recognize the independence of the country, it was expected that a sweeping expulsion of the Spaniards would take place under the authority of the new Congress, which was about to assemble. J. M. Castillo has been elected a member of that Congress from Vera Cruz.

BALTIMORE, MARCH 15.

William Wingate, the Sheriff elect of Darlington District, S. C. has refused to take the test-oath required by the ordinance. In his letter of refusal he says:—"I have come to the settled conviction that the ordinance of nullification is a direct violation of the constitution of the United States; and as by the constitution of this State, I am required, before entering upon the duties of office, to swear to support and protect the constitution of the United States, I cannot swear to support the ordinance of nullification."

The refusal of Messrs. West and Wingate to take the test-oath is treated as equivalent to a vacancy by death, resignation or removal, and new elections have been ordered in the districts for which they were chosen.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 18.

FROM OPORTO.—We have been furnished with Oporto papers to the 26th Dec. containing certain commercial decrees of importance to the mercantile community.

One of the decrees permits bread stuffs, sweet oil, and live stock, to be imported into Oporto for an unlimited time. Wheat and wheat flour are to pay one half their previous rate of duty, and sweet oil 15 per cent. The other articles are to be admitted free.

Don Pedro has also, in the name of the Queen, issued orders that henceforward the Custom-House be opened on Sundays and holidays, and that the officers, and others employed therein, are to exercise their functions as on ordinary days.

A decree, in explanation of a former one, declares, that indemnification shall be made not only for all injuries which vessels may suffer from the batteries of the enemy, but also for the damage and loss which may be sustained from the same cause, in the cargoes which the same vessels may import.

MARCH 19.

Some of the passengers of the Wm. Drayton, reached Charleston on the 9th, who state that at 8 o'clock, the morning after the ship got ashore, the water rose to her to the level of the cabin floor. In consequence of the heavy breakers it was not until 2 o'clock that they succeeded in getting the boat ashore, when the passengers, with all their baggage were landed in safety. By the firmness of the Captain he succeeded during the two following days in saving nearly \$100,000 in specie, without the aid of the wreckers. The specie being saved, the vessel and cargo were abandoned to the wreckers.

AWFUL.—The ship Martha, arrived here yesterday, fell in with the wreck of a vessel that had been burnt, and fourteen dead bodies floating around her. Picked up some spar, trussel tree of the mizzenmast, on which was written M. H. Taylor, mate of ship. [The rest obliterated]. —[Gazette] March 20.

HAVANA.—Great alarm prevailed in this city on the 27th ult. in consequence of reports that the Cholera had made its appearance at the punta (point) outside the walls and near the shore. As in most other places where it has prevailed, there were two parties—one affirming, and the other denying the presence of the malady. The number of deaths on the previous day, were variously stated at one, three and five. The newspapers are silent on the subject.

A bill has been reported by the Committee on the Judiciary of the Assembly of New-York, which provides, that on the trial of any cause in any Court of Record, either the plaintiff or defendant shall, if the other party require it, be deemed a competent witness, and may be examined on oath touching the matters in issue in such cause; and shall be entitled to all the rights, and subject to all the liabilities of other witnesses. The same rule is to apply to all persons who may be interested in the recovery, or in preventing it, in any cause.

In relation to the Lebanon murder the Boston Centinel says:—

We learn that Fox has been for several years an idiot, under guardianship and that at times he exhibited the frenzy of a maniac. He enjoyed a property of a few hundred dollars, which on this occasion, he conceived that Annis wished to get away from him and he drove a yoke of oxen into the woods and chained them to a tree to prevent having them taken from him by Annis, as he stated; he also broke up a sled in consequence of a similar apprehension. At the time of the marriage, he had threatened to kill the clergyman and the town clerk, for their agency in the marriage, and procured an old pistol for the purpose, and wreaked his vengeance upon his sister and her husband. After the homicide he concealed himself in a place which he had constructed in the barn. On the examination, he appeared to be excessively stupid and said little or nothing; the next day he appeared more animated. We learn that all the parties were miserable people and of no character.

ACCIDENT.—On the 25th ult. in New-Orleans, a child, in standing before the fire, had the flames communicate with her clothes; she in her fright ran to her bed, in which her sister was asleep, and spread the fire, and before any assistance could be obtained both were so much burned that one is now dead and the other dying.

HURRICANE IN GEORGIA.—The Millidgeville Journal of the 7th instant, remarks:—"A hurricane passed through the adjacent countries last Friday. The only towns we have heard from are Macos and Monticello, where it unroofed houses, blew down chimneys, and killed, as we learn, several people. The plantations in Houston, Bibb, Monroe, and other counties, are many of them entirely laid waste."

View of the United States.—Mr. John Hayward has compiled and published at New-York the last week, a historical and statistical view of the United States, and of the several States. It contains in a compact form, a brief historical and geographical description of each of the States, with tables of population founded on the last census, and other information useful to be known.

The Mercury. NEWPORT, SATURDAY MORNING MARCH 23,

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By arrivals at New-York, London dates to the 2d of Feb. have been received.—The most important item of intelligence they contain, is the complete defeat and rout of the Turkish army in Asia, by the Egyptians, and the consequent movements among the chief European powers. Russia was hastening to sustain her late enemies, the Turks.—The other powers, and particularly France and England, it is said, object to this protecting mania of Russia, and will probably interfere, as well by fleets in the Mediterranean, as by remonstrance.

The Belgian question seems in statu quo: and the same may be said of affairs in Spain and Portugal.

SOUTH-CAROLINA CONVENTION.—This body re-assembled at Columbia on the 14th inst. Our intelligence in regard to its proceedings are no later than that day, on which nothing was done, excepting the formal preliminary business. The President, Gen. Hamilton, delivered a short address, in which, after congratulating the Convention upon the adjustment of the Tariff, which in his view, was to be attributed solely to the action of South-Carolina, he resigned the Chair, and Gov. Hayne was elected to fill the vacancy. The following paragraphs we copy from Gen. Hamilton's address, to shew the temper of his remarks:

"In bringing both of these laws [the Tariff Act, and Enforcing Bill] to your view, and invoking your mature consideration of their provisions and object, it would not become me to make any suggestions as to the course it behooves you to pursue in reference to these measures. If the first is not in all respect satisfactory, as coming up to that measure of justice, to which the South has a fair claim, and is liable to some important objections, it, nevertheless, provides for the commencement of an early though gradual amelioration of that system, against which we have so long complained, and for an ulterior recognition of the constitutional principles upon which our rights are assumed to rest.—In forming your estimate, however, of whatever may be its intrinsic value, you will not be insensible to the fact, that it is a compromise of extreme vexations and conflicting interests made to the spirit of peace, as an offering to the concord and tranquility of our common country. In such a spirit our Representatives in Congress voted for it, and in such a spirit must we consider it, whatever may be our final decision on the measure. The object, however, comes to us at least with this compensation for the justice which it yet withholds—that all that has been beneficially accomplished by it, for the country, is to be attributed to the action of this Convention, and the energy, decision, and love of liberty, of that people, by whom our proceedings have been sustained. We may surely say this without an unworthy vaunting, when the most able of our opponents has borne testimony to the truth of the fact."

Notice has been given in the Charleston papers that the meeting of the Union Convention, which was to have been held in that city on the 18th March, is not to take place, the situation of affairs being such as not to require it.

The Supreme Court of the United States terminated its annual session at Washington, on Friday, the 15th inst.

The Ship Sagamore, from Cronstadt, stranded on Block-Island, was got off on Monday, and towed into our harbor next morning. She is not bilged, and with the exception of the main and mizen masts cut away, her hull has sustained but little injury. Her cargo was all landed, without the loss of a single article, and is now shipping to the consignees at New-York.

STEAM-BOAT LINE.—The Benj. Franklin will commence her regular trips from New-York on Monday next; after which a Boat will arrive, and depart for New-York, every day in the week, except Sundays.

The President, and Providence, (detained by the thick fog) left here at same time yesterday morning, 9 o'clock, for N. York.

In reply to an address from a committee of friends of the Administration in Hartford, Connecticut, in which the PRESIDENT of the United States is invited to visit New-England, the President in the following terms intimates an intention to make such a visit in the course of the present or the next year:

"Could any thing add to the desire I have long indulged to visit New-England and examine the republican institutions which her sons have raised up with so much public spirit and success, it would be the satisfaction I should expect to derive from a personal intercourse with the citizens themselves.—I am at present unable to say when I can embrace an opportunity to gratify this desire; but I trust it may be in my power in the course of the present or the next year."

FROM WASHINGTON.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, under date of March 16th, writes:

"I doubt the accuracy of the report, a contemplated modification of the Convention. I feel myself authorized to say that no such modification is in contemplation. If any change were desired to the President, it would be induced only by the wish of one or more of Secretaries to change their situation, which I have not the slightest reason to impress a belief."

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Charleston Mercury of the 9th inst. in an article which may be supposed to express the views of the leaders of the Nullification party, enters into some speculations regard to the course which the Convention, to be assembled two days afterwards, should pursue. Had the tariff bill, it observes, been passed Congress without that for the collection of the Revenue, South Carolina would have held herself bound to accept a compromise; but as it is, she will consider herself under obligation to accept the new adjustment of the Tariff. It is not probable, however, it proceeds that the Convention will disturb the arrangement; but if the people are so inclined to pause, and wait for the promised co-operation of Virginia. Should the State should pause, it will be paying only; the sword may be sheathed, but must not be unbuckled. The military preparations already made, have been most beneficial, considered with reference to the crisis. It is however insisted the Mercury, the duty of the Convention distinctly to recognize the sovereign rights of State interposition and secession, as part of the constitution of the State, and to prescribe an oath of paramount allegiance to the State, to be taken by all State officers, and as part of the condition of citizenship for persons hereafter to be naturalized. "One thing they will doubtless order, that the Enforcing bill is null and void, and sanction that ordinance by the severest penalties on all who shall be guilty of an attempt to enforce it in the State. The sum total of this manifesto appears to resemble the philosophy of Pistolet and swear." The Convention adds the Mercury, will be attended by nearly all the Southern Delegation, and many other distinguished statesmen of the South.

The organization of a new Regiment of Dragoons, authorized by a late law of Congress, has been committed to Lieut. Col. Stephen W. Kearney.

The National Intelligencer expresses its belief that there is nothing in the late Act of Congress which gives an aspect to the Cherokee case, or touches it in any manner, further than it may be incidentally affected by the general provisions for cases in which the Officers of State Courts refuse to certify records, &c. to the Supreme Court of the U. States.

A late number of the London ATHENÆUM has the following article, which is the only notice we have seen of our ingenious countryman, Mr. PERKINS, for a long time:—

PERKINS'S STEAM GENERATOR.—In some of our former numbers we noticed Mr. Perkins's newly discovered system of generating steam, by means of a lining placed within the boiler, thus effecting a continuous circulation of the heated water; the advantages anticipated were the generating steam with increased rapidity; the preservation of the boiler, and the saving of fuel. In proof of the great probability that the result will fully answer expectation, we are enabled to state, that during the last fourteen weeks, in which period Mr. Perkins has been engaged in the application of his principle on the Liverpool and Manchester rail-road, one of the locomotive engines employed thereon, having his lines or circulator introduced into its boiler, has, during 360 successive journeys, to and fro, between Liverpool and Manchester, run upwards of 20,000 miles without the slightest appearance of wear and tear, the tubes of the boiler, at the end of the journey, being as free from corrosion as at the first moment of their use, and with a saving of fuel to the extent of 40 tons, when contrasted with the ascertained consumption of another locomotive Engine, drawing equal weight. These important results must prove of vital consequence to the great question of railway conveyance, which so much occupies the attention of the public at the present time.

Extract of a letter from Com. Downes to the United States frigate Potomac, to the Navy Department, dated at Valparaiso, 26th Oct. 1832:—

I received a communication this morning from Mr. Ham, Charge d'Affaires of the United States to Chili, informing me of the seizure and detention, at Concepcion, of two American whale ships, the Franklin and Good Return. I shall leave here immediately for that place, and after attending to this business, return to Valparaiso, and take on board provisions before I go to the northward.—I have not yet met with the Falmouth or Dolphin. About the 20th September last, the Falmouth was at Payta, bound to Guayaquil, and the Dolphin was at Lima.

WEST-INDIA SLAVERY.—The London Convention of Jan. 30th, gives the following substance of an interesting conversation between Lord Grey and the West-India deputies, on the subject of Slavery — Some excitement has been produced among the West India interest, by statements put forth of what is supposed to have occurred at an interview of some of the leading members of that body with Lord Grey yesterday at the Treasury. Those statements are, however, generally incorrect and greatly exaggerated in those respects where they have any foundation. In reply to a question put to him by the deputation, what was really said by the Minister was to the effect that the Cabinet had under their consideration a plan to set at rest the question of negro emancipation, in which interest of the proprietors as well as that of the slaves was considered, but that with regard to the reports in circulation on the subject, and which led it to be supposed, to the deputation, he should rather confirm nor contradict them. As the Order in Council of November 31, now virtually in abeyance, having been modified by the Crown colonies, and rejected by those possessing legislative assemblies, the adoption of it, it is understood, will not be pressed upon them. It remains, as yet, unsettled in the Cabinet whether the renewal shall be placed in the Committee of the House of Lords and Commons, appointed last session to inquire into the law and usages of the several West India colonies in relation to the slave population. Lord Grey remarked that he did not see the utility of them, but that he would confer with his colleagues on the subject.

The controversy, to which we have several times alluded in this paper, carried on in Europe between certain French and English reviewers, on one side, and Gens. Lafayette and Bernard, and our countryman Cooper, on the other, concerning the comparative amount of taxation in this country and Europe, is about to receive a thorough examination by the Secretary of State. It has been heretofore announced that he was taking measures for procuring statistical information from all parts of the Union, with this view, and we now learn from the New-York Journal of Commerce, that the result of his labors, is a full statement of the rates and taxes of taxation throughout the States, compared with those of France and England, and especially, may be expected, by the next session of Congress.

It is said that several thousand sheep perished on the island of Nantucket, on the cold and stormy night of Saturday the 2d inst.

A DUEL.—A gentleman writes from New Orleans, under date of the 29th ult. that he had just seen a "splendid young man," one mile from the city, in his last agony. The ball of his antagonist had entered his forehead, and his brains were gushing out. A collection of people, in carriages, witnessed the sacrifice to false honor. The affair originated in a dispute at the theatre.

ARREST OF PIRATES.—The accounts from Marseilles mention the arrest of two Spaniards, accused of being noted pirates in the West Indies, and who had lately arrived at Marseilles from Guadaloupe. They were accused of acts of the most revolting barbarity. In one of their piratical incursions they plundered vessels to the extent of 400,000 francs. Four females found on board one of them, were victims to their brutality, and subsequently had their throats cut; and another female with a child had been abandoned on a desert place. On their arrival at Guadaloupe they indulged in such enormous expenses that they were suspected, on finding which they succeeded in getting on board a vessel bound for France, but were recognized at the great theatre of Marseilles, and committed for trial.

COUNTERFEITERS.—One and two dollar bills of the Franklin Bank, Boston, in imitation of Perkins' stereotype plate, are in circulation, two of them having been offered at the City Bank in this city this morning. The counterfeit is of the new plate of 1832—Sam. Goodrich, Pres. Jeremy Drake, Cashier.

New-Haven Gazette.

The Cholera still continues its ravages in the neighborhood of Franklin, Attakapas. Five deaths had occurred from it in a few days prior to the 27th ult. It is said to be spreading daily in that vicinity.

A new political party appears to be forming in Haverhill, and some other towns in Massachusetts, on the principle that any man who does not belong to a Temperance Society, shall not receive their suffrages for office!

The Quebec Gazette, (Neilson's) says, in reference to Mr. Clay's Tariff bill, "if it becomes a law, it will materially affect the trade of these Colonies, Upper Canada, and part of this Province will be supplied with all articles admitted free of duty in the United States, which are not free here, and with articles on which our duties are more than twenty per cent."

The Steam-Boat Boston, Capt. Comstock, arrived at 7 o'clock last evening, having been detained in the Sound by the dense fog.—We received the Journal of Commerce, and Evening Post of Thursday, from which we extract the following:—
NEW-YORK, MARCH 21.

CHOLERA AT OPORTO.—Captain Jennings of brig Marcellus, arrived yesterday from Malaga and Gibraltar, informs that the Cholera had broke out at Oporto, and was making considerable ravages. It was carried thither by the troops sent out for Don Pedro's army, several Staff officers of which died on the passage. The disease first made its appearance among those of the inhabitants visited by the troops. This intelligence was brought to Gibraltar by the Hyperion, the master of which inadvertently mentioned the fact, and he was forthwith ordered to Port Mahon. Two Portuguese vessels also arrived from Oporto while the Marcellus lay at Gibraltar, and were likewise ordered off. The news created great alarm at Gibraltar. This is the first account of the appearance of the Cholera in either Portugal or Spain.

FROM HAVANA.—By the schooner Centinella, which left Havana 5th inst. we learn that the question was still undecided as to the existence of the Cholera in that city. Much alarm prevailed, and many were of opinion that the dreaded scourge had at last reached them.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.—We learn by passengers from Baltimore, that the South Carolina Convention has passed an Ordinance, repealing all their acts touching Nullification, in consequence, as it is stated, of the concessions made by the Congress of the United States.—Philad. Her. of yesterday.

Distressing Accident.—The Providence Daily Journal of Wednesday, mentions the following distressing accident from gunpowder, which occurred at Richmond, in this State, on Monday last. It appears, that a Mr. Prosser had in his house something more than a half keg of powder; it was left in an improper place, where it is supposed his child had access to, and ignited it. The explosion killed the child, and wounded very dangerously its mother—tearing off the scalp from her head, and otherwise injuring her. One half of the house was nearly destroyed. Three barrels of flour which were in the room with the powder, were blown entirely away. The father was absent from home.

The body of William Dehon, Esq. one of our most respected citizens, was discovered yesterday morning on Long Island, in the bay, by some workmen employed on the beach and was brought to the city in the evening and deposited in the family vault. This gentleman, who for a considerable time before had given indications of mental alienation, left his house on the evening of Friday, the first instant, intending, as was supposed, to visit a friend. He never returned to his distressed family, whose first tidings of him were the melancholy news that his remains had been found as above stated.

Boston Daily Advertiser, of Thursday.

The Kennebec Journal announces the death of the naval hero and veteran of the revolution, Commodore Tucker, on Sunday of last week.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

There are applications pending before the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for 23 new bank charters, with an aggregate capital of seven millions of dollars.

There are over Three Millions of Dollars deposited in the Savings-Banks in the State of New-York, \$2,751,131 of which are in the Bank in New-York city.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday March 13 (Reported for the Boston Advertiser & Patriot) At Market this day. 237 Beef Cattle, (including 35 unsold last week) 17 Cows and Calves, 12 pair Working Oxen, 358 Sheep and 388 Swine.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—An advance has been effected, as will be seen by our quotations.—We noticed two yoke taken at \$6 37, and one at 6 75. We quote prime at \$6 a 6 50; good at \$5 50 a 6 25; at \$4 75 a \$5 25.

Cows and Calves.—We noticed sales at \$18, 19, 20, 23, 25, 27 a \$30.

Working Oxen.—We noticed the sale of 3 pair at \$30 at 95, and at 116—other sales were effected at lower prices.

Sheep.—We noticed 33 Wethers, fed by Col. J. Newhall of Conway, 40 taken at \$10 each, and 43 at something more than \$6—sales were also effected at \$3, 3 50, 4 50, 5 a 6 50.

Swine.—More than half at market were delivered on contract—one lot of 300, nearly half Sows, were taken at 50; at retail, 50, for sows and 60 for barrows.

(From the Boston Courier.)

PRICES OF WOOL.—At Boston March 13—Prime or Saxony Fleeces, 55 a 62 cents per lb; American full blood washed wool, 50 to 55 cts.; do 3-4 do. 40 to 42; 1-2 do. 35 to 38; 1-4 do. 30 to 36; superfine pulled lambs, 45 to 50; 1st sort, 40 to 42; 2d do. 28 to 33; 3d do. 25 to 28; spinning 1st sort, 40 to 50 cts. per lb.

WOOL.—Our market has been very active during the week, and nearly all the fleece and pulled Wool has been disposed of at an advance on previous rates. Large sales of coarse Wools have also been made.

NOTICE.—The Rev. Mr. West, will perform Divine Service at the State-House To-morrow, Sunday, March 24th, before ZION CHURCH SOCIETY; commencing at the usual hours—and in the Evening, at the Second Congregational Church.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the NEWPORT SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION, will be held at the Vestry Room of the 2d Baptist Church, on TUESDAY Evening, March 26th, at 7 o'clock, for the choice of officers, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them.

DIED.

In this town on Saturday last, Mrs. Hannah Oxx, widow of Mr. Samuel Oxx, aged 71 years.

On Sunday last, Mrs. Mary Crandall, widow of Mr. Philip Crandall.

At Fairhaven on Monday last, Obadiah Davis, aged 67 years, for many years a respectable minister of the Society of Friends.

At New-York, Miss Judith Levy, daughter of Mr. Hiram D. Levy, formerly of this town.

WEEKLY ALMANACK.

1833.	Sun	Sun	High	Moon
MARCH.	rises.	sets.	water	sets.
23 Saturday,	5 56	6 6	6 6	8 34
24 Sunday,	5 55	6 5	9 40	9 38
25 Monday,	5 54	6 6	10 18	10 44
26 Tuesday,	5 53	6 7	11 2	11 50
27 Wednesday,	5 52	6 8	11 53	morn.
28 Thursday,	5 51	6 9	1 2	0 55
29 Friday,	5 50	6 10	2 27	1 54

Moon's First Quarter 28th day, 6h. 6m. Even.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT, ARRIVED.

Sunday, March 17.—Brig Orion, Lewis, from Rochester for New-London. Sch'r Hero, Chadwick, from Bridgeport for Boston.

Wednesday, March 20.—Brig John Decatur, Chappell, from Coast of Africa, and 35 days from Princes Island, with Ivory, gold dust, &c. bound to Boston.—Left at Grand Bassam Nov. 7th. Brig American, bound for Liberia and home.—Brig Gov. Winslow of Salem passed Jacques a Jaq. 6 a. v. d. bound for the south-east.—Brig Cooper of Salem passed Almina Nov 25th, for windward coast.—Left at Almina Sch'r Dollar of Salem, Marshal (former capt. dead) for windward and home.—Spoke March 5th, lat. 33 23, long. 67, Brig Acton, 4 days from Boston for New Orleans; 14th, lat. 37, long. 73, sch'r American from Harwich for North Carolina.

Ship Anax, a Cox, from South-Atlantic, and 45 days from St. Helena, with 2200 bbls. wh and 200 sp. oil, bound to Fairhaven.—Left at St. Helena Feb. 24, Ship Phoenix, 1400 bbls. to sail next day.—Spoke the following vessels, Dec. 4th, ship South-Carolina, 1400 bbls.; 9th, lat. 39 35, long. 2 50 w. brig Edwin from New York for Cape of Good Hope; 10th, Henry of Sagharbor, 7 whales; 22d, Jones of New-London, 1400; 24th, Ceres of N. Bedford, 1300; Jan. 3d, Chit of do. 19 whales; Alex. Mansfield of Hudson, 1360; Portland of New-York, 1000; Sally Ann of New-Bedford 1400; 8th, Courier of do. 1850; Feb. 20th, Dryade of Rochester, 13 0 wh 290 sperms; March 6th, lat. 21, 36, long. 60 30, sch'r Senator, 19 days from Portland for Guadaloupe.—Heard from the following ships in Dec.—Zephyr, 1400; Grand Turk 1000; Two-Brothers 1900; Andas 2200; Grandt 1600; Perry 1900; Frances 1400; John 1500; Hyduspe 1300—all of New Bedford; Gold Hunter of Fall-River, 1200; Lettie of Salem, 7 whales; Miles of Warren, 1400; Neptune of Sagharbor, 1500; Meteor of Hudson, 1200 bbls.

Brig Gen. Brooks, Dowst, of Salem, 29 days from Manzanillo, (Cuba) bound to Boston.—Left on American vessels.—Spoke nothing.

Sch'r Brilliant, Wilford, from Wadfleet for New-York.

Friday, March 22.—Brig Corinthian, Colburn, of Gardiner, Me. 15 days from New-Orleans for Providence.—Sailed in co. with Brig Rome for Boston.—March 10th, Sand Key bearing s. w. distant 25 miles, saw a Ship without sails, appeared to be much by the stern, about two streaks heel, a brig and three wreckers along side.—Spoke a wrecker, who informed that she was a New-York line ship, had been ashore on the quicksands, and drifted off again.

Sailed this day, Ship Amazon for Fairhaven, Brig Gen. Brooks for Boston—and a fleet of coasters for Southern ports.

CLEARED.

Sch'r Premier, Mills; sloops Franklin, Champlin; Armada, Munro; Gen. Battey, Gardner; and Cygnat, Heath, all for New-York—with cargoes of hemp, iron, &c. from Ship Sagamore.

MARINE MEMORANDA.

At Matanzas March 1st, Ship Wm. Engs. Stanhope, for Hamourg in 3 days.

At Havana March 5th, Brigs Harvest, William, and schrs Fox and Reaper, all waiting cargoes; sch'r Mimos, Price, cleared Feb. 26th, for Rosario.

At Franklin, Lou. Feb. 20th, Sch'r Clito, Tanner, and sloop Kingston, Carpenter, of this port.

At Vera Cruz Feb. 22d, Brig Ann Gadsden, Northam, from Gibraltar.

Steam-Boat BOSTON.

THE Steam-Boat BOSTON, Capt. Wm. Comstock, will leave here THIS AFTERNOON, March 23d, at 2 o'clock, for New York.—Fare \$5.
Newport, March 23.

NOTICE.

THE Spring term of my SCHOOL, will commence on the first Monday of April, ensuing.
THOMAS P. RODMAN.
Newport, March 23.

LIST of Combination Numbers

drawn in	
Maine State Lottery, class 35	
52 18 44 31 3 19 35 27 30	
Grand State Lottery, class 51.	
55 13 52 9 12 51 41 27 7	
Connec. Lottery, class 38	
23 36 28 58 38 31 53 45 26	

MERCHANTS BANK

THE Stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified, That a Dividend of THREE DOLLARS on a Share, will be paid on and after the first Wednesday of April next, to such persons as by the Books of the Bank shall appear to be Stockholders therein on the 30th March inst.

By order of the Board,
CHARLES GYLES, Cashier.
Newport, March 23, 1833.

SHINGLES.

A CONSIGNMENT OF 160,000 North-Carolina Cedar SHINGLES, lately received, for Sale on the wharf at Cargo prices, by

GEORGE ENGS & Co.
Newport, March 23.

TO LET.

THE large and convenient SAIL LOFT, on Gyles' Wharf—For terms, apply at the Bank of Rhode-Island.
Newport, March 23.

Administrator's Sales.

By Virtue of a Decree of the Supreme Judicial Court, will be Sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY, March 30, 1833 at 11 o'clock A. M. on the premises.

ALL the right, title and interest which JACOB CLARKE had at the time of his decease, in and to a certain Lot of Land, with a Dwelling-House and Barn thereon, situated at the corner of Bellvue and John-street, Conditions at the time of Sale.

After which, will be LET, A Lot of Land near Brinleys Rope-Walk, for the term of One Year.
CLARKE BURDICK, Adm'r.
Newport, March 9.

By Virtue of a Decree of the Supreme Judicial Court, at their March term, 1833, will be Sold at Auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 10th, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the premises, (if fair, if not, the first fair day after.)

ALL the right, title and interest, A Henry Freeborn, late of Portsmouth, dec. had at the time of his death in and to a Lot of LAND, in said Portsmouth, containing by estimation One Acre and twenty rods, more or less, bounded west and north on land of Asa Freeborn, east and south on land of Wm. Freeborn.—Conditions made known at the time and place of sale.
HANNAH C. FREEBORN, Adm'r
Portsmouth, March 11, 1833.

PEWS AT AUCTION.

PURSUANT to a Vote of the SECOND CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY, there will be Sold at Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Meeting-House of said Society, for payment of Taxes, the following Pews, viz: Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 13, 14, 19, 24, 25, 40, 41, 42, 44, 50.—unless said arrearsages are paid previous to that day.
A. S. COE, Sec'y.
Newport, Feb. 9.

Connecticut Lottery class 6.

DRAWN THIS DAY.
\$10,000 Highest Prize.
Tickets \$5.—Facts in proportion.

FOR TICKETS AND PARTS, Apply at the Old Truly Fortunate Office
J. C. SHAW.
Newport, March 23.

Connect. Lottery, class 6.

DRAWN THIS DAY.
\$10,000 Highest Prize,
Tickets \$5.—Facts in proportion.

Connec. Lottery, No 39.

DRAWN ON MONDAY.
\$3,000 highest Prize.

TICKETS AND PARTS. May be had at the Lottery Office of
C. R. CAHOONE.
Newport March. 23.

PROBATE NOTICES.

Court of Probate, Middletown, March 18. WHEREAS application has this day been made for a Guardian to be appointed over the persons and property of William W. Brown, Charles F. Brown, Mary B. Brown, Lydia B. Brown, Abraham T. Brown, and Lucy E. Brown, minors under the age of 14 years, children of Abraham Brown, late of Middletown, dec.—It is ordered, That the consideration thereof be referred to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the Town-House in Middletown, on the third Monday of April next, at One o'clock P. M. and that previous notice be given, by publishing a copy of this Order three several times in the Newport Mercury, to all persons interested, to appear at said time and place, and be heard.
WILLIAM SMITH, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Middletown, March 18. WHEREAS the Administrator's first Account on the Estate of DANIEL WEAVER, late of Middletown, dec. was this day presented for examination and allowance It is ordered, That the consideration of the account be referred to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the Town House in Middletown, on the 3d Monday of April next, at One o'clock P. M. and that previous notice be given, by publishing a copy of this Order three several times in the Newport Mercury, to all persons interested in said Estate, to appear at said time and place.
By Order,
WILLIAM SMITH, Probate Clerk.

AUCTIONS.

On WEDNESDAY, March 27

At 11 o'clock A. M. will be Sold at Auction, on the premises.

SEVEN undivided 12th parts of the Dwelling House and Lot of Land, fronting on Broad-street, now occupied by John Clarke, and owned by the heirs of Edward Simmons, dec.—Conditions at the time of Sale.
Wm. LOVIE, Auc'r.
Newport, March 23.

Paper-Hangings, at Auction.

On SATURDAY NEXT, At 10 o'clock A. M. will be Sold in front of the Subscriber's Store.

2000 Rolls Paper-Hangings, in lots to suit Purchasers.—Conditions at the Sale.
Wm. LOVIE, Auc'r.
Newport, March 23.

On SATURDAY, March 30

At 10 o'clock A. M. will be LET at Public Auction.

THE STALLS in both the Market Houses, for One Year from the 6th day of April, 1833.—The Conditions at the time and place.
Wm. LOVIE, Auc'r.
Newport, March 23.

On SATURDAY, March 30.

At 12 o'clock M. will be LET at Auction for the term of One Year.

TWO Lots of LAND containing about 10 Acres, situated near the Duck Factory, commonly called the Town-end Lot.—Conditions at the time and place.
Wm. LOVIE, Auc'r.
Newport, March 23.

For sale at Public Auction

On WEDNESDAY, April 3, 1833, at 11 o'clock A. M. (unless previously disposed of a private sale.)

A HOUSE and Lot in John-street, at present in the occupancy of Mrs. Castoff, widow of the late Henry Castoff.—Terms made known at the time of sale.
N. SWEET, Auc'r.
For terms at private Sale, apply to ROBERT ROGERS
Newport, March 2

On SATURDAY, April 20,

At 11 o'clock A. M. will be Sold at Public Auction, on the premises.

ALL the right, title and interest, which the heirs of SAMUEL ALMY, dec. have in a certain Dwelling House and Lot of Land, situated at the south end of Thames-street, being the Estate formerly belonging to Samuel Stocum. The title and conditions will be made known at the time and place of sale.
Wm. LOVIE, Auc'r.
Newport, March 23.

STOCK AT AUCTION.

For Sale at Public Auction

On WEDNESDAY, March 26th, 1833, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Farm formerly the property of Elder H. SELLINGS in Portsmouth (if fair if not first day after.)

ONE yoke of Oxen, 2 Cows, one two-year old Heifer, one ox cart, one horse wagon, one ox and one horse barrow, 1 grindstone, 1 plough, two wagon harnesses, one corn sheller, 28 bushels corn, 3 sets horse traces and collars, and sundry farming utensils.—Conditions at time and place of sale.
LAWTON TAYLOR, Auc'r.
Portsmouth, March 21.

To be sold at Public Auction

On WEDNESDAY, March 27, 1833, at 10 o'clock A. M. (if fair if not, the first fair day after) unless previously disposed of) at the residence of the Subscriber in Middletown.

4 COWS, One yoke of five years old Oxen, 1 Sow, one Ox Cart, one sleigh, two patent ploughs, and other farming utensils.—Conditions at the time and place of Sale.
CHARLES D. LITTLEFIELD.
Middletown, March 14.

On FRIDAY, March 29th,

Will be Sold at Public Auction, in Tiverton, on the premises, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

SO much of the Estates of the following Persons, as will be sufficient to pay the Taxes assessed thereon, in the year 1831, and also the Tax assessed Oct. 8th, 1832 by the town of Tiverton, together with all incidental charges, unless previously paid, viz:—

Frederick Brownell, Westport; heirs of Paul Crossman, do.; Robert Dennis, do. 1831 & '32; Bradford Durfee, Troy; John B. Howland, Little Compton; John Pearce, do.; heirs of Lemuel Sawyer, do.; Joshua Potter, Westport, Isaac Sanford; heirs of William Snell, 1831 & '32; heirs of Elizabeth Sisson; John Wodell; William Westgate Esq.; Matthew Boomer, state of N. York; heirs of John Woodman, Little Compton; Samuel Wren 1831 & '32
JOSEPH HAMLEY Collector.
Tiverton, March 2, 1833.

ATKINSON'S CASKET ; OR GEMS OF LITERATURE, WIT & SENTIMENT. A MONTHLY PERIODICAL.

Each Number contains 48 royal octavo pages of letter press, embellished with at least one copperplate and several wood engravings, and one or more pieces of Music. The work forms at the end of the year a Volume of about 600 pages, to which an elegant engraved title page and a general index are added.

The constantly increasing patronage bestowed on the CASKET, has enabled the publisher to make considerable improvements in the work. Its typographical appearance is much changed for the better, and the contents are much enriched. He believes that the volume now publishing will not be exceeded in respect to typographical execution, the quantity and quality of the engravings, and the value of the contents, by any other periodical; and he safely asserts it to be the cheapest publication of the kind in the country.

In respect to the Embellishments which appear in the CASKET, the publisher believes that no other periodical has such a profusion of elegant and expensive engravings. Executed by the first artists of the city, they will suffer nothing by comparison. These form a considerable item in the expense of the work, and in one year exceed the whole cost of publishing some periodicals, for the same length of time, the subscription price of which is no less than the CASKET. The subjects of the Engravings will continue to be as heretofore: Portraits of distinguished characters; plates of the Newest Fashions, both in Europe and America; Views of American Scenery particularly striking and interesting; Natural History; Embellishing: Foreign and Domestic Architecture; Botanical Plants, and whatever other subjects may be deemed calculated to instruct, interest and amuse.

Each number of the CASKET contains at least one piece of Music, which is selected and arranged expressly for the work.

Notwithstanding the many extra expenditures and the heavy expense of the fine engravings, given monthly, it is not the intention of the publisher to increase the price of the CASKET. When paid in advance, it will be furnished for twelve months for \$2.50; or for \$3.00, paid until the end of the year.

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, Publisher Philadelphia, April 5, 1832.

Subscriptions for the CASKET, will be received at this Office, and forwarded immediately to the Publisher. Newport, Jan. 12.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

OF the best quality, and as cheap as at any other shop, kept constantly for sale by DR. JOHNSON, at his MEDICAL DISPENSARY, No. 183 Thames-street, just north of the Brick Market—where he hopes EVERYBODY will send or call, and purchase their medicines, &c.

Medicine Chests put up, or replenished with particular care. Prescriptions of Medical gentlemen faithfully and carefully put up.

AS A SURGEON DENTIST, Dr. Johnson will perform any operation on Teeth, at half his regular prices, until the first of April next.

The Ladies and Gentlemen, therefore, who are in want of teeth, will please to embrace this opportunity.

Dr. Johnson will attend to the practice of Physic, as usual.—Fees moderate.

Newport, March 2.

Morrison's Hygeian VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE Of the British College of Health, London.

HEALTH.—While in the enjoyment of health, few people think of availing themselves of the opportunity which it offers of fortifying their systems against the attacks of disease, which they might easily do, by a light course of the Hygeian medicine; which although efficacious in restoring health when lost, presents an agreeable and pleasant preventive of contagion & epidemical complaints. They operate, in cases of dyspepsia, with the unerring certainty of that most dangerous of all species, prussic acid, in removing those coats of dead phlegmatic humors, which cover and render inert the digestive organs of the stomach, in purifying the blood, and restoring the whole body to a healthy and happy tone. It is a food and condiment, which is as agreeable as fit for nourishing the human frame. In no case have they ever failed in effecting a cure, when properly persevered in, no matter what may have been the nature of the complaint.

Upwards of one thousand references can be given in this city and vicinity, and besides several written acknowledgments.

The system of physiology upon which the efficacy of these medicines is established, is extremely simple, and may be easily comprehended; it recognizes in the human frame both a disease, which taken at its origin, is denominated IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD, connected with a disordered state of the digestive organs, however various may be the appearance and symptoms in which it appears upon the surface of the body. People afflicted with hypochondria, vertigo or pimples, find future date and immediate and permanent relief from the use of these medicines. Polities, in particular, they strongly recommend themselves, among other things, as a cosmetic, as they render the skin clear and smooth, and purge it of all dermatives and bad humors.

NOTICE.—The subscriber has got information of two or three individuals in this city attempting to counterfeit the above medicine, and that is their intention to send them into the country to be sold. He hereby cautions all persons against the same, and that none are genuine except those sold by himself in Providence, by AMUEL A. HILLY, of Burlington, and DAYD MELVILLE, South Wing of the Bank Building, in Newport.—The public are therefore particularly requested not to purchase, without asking for the Certificate of Dr. H. SHEPHERD COAF, which will clearly show the imposters. The names of these individuals who are making so base an attempt, would be publishable, but the subscriber having obtained information of a gentleman who requested his name should not be brought forward at present, further enquiry will be made when they shall appear.

H. MIGNON, Sole Hygeian Agent

for the State of Rhode Island
Office No. 51, South Main-street, Providence
May 18, 1832.

THE LADY'S BOOK.

THE LADY'S BOOK.—Published by L. A. GODEY & Co. Philadelphia. The Work is issued in numbers on the first of every month, printed on fine paper and entire new type.

Every number will contain a piece of Music, in copper plate engraving, and at least four wood cuts, and every three months, a colored plate of the Fashions.

Subscription price Three Dollars per ann. payable in advance. A new volume having just commenced, persons wishing to subscribe, are requested to call and leave their names.

The design of the Work has already been fully stated in the Prospectus, and may be easily gathered from an inspection of its contents.—To furnish constant supply of useful and elegant Literature, selected with a view to the gratification of all classes, but more particularly to the Ladies, has been, and will continue to be the leading objects of the Publishers; and from the evidences of success already obtained they have no reason to doubt the entire accomplishment of their purpose. Every accessible source from whence materials might be gathered, has been laid under contribution, without regard to expense. The best journals, both Foreign and American, are received at the earliest dates, and from these, careful selections of the best articles will continue to be made in such a way as will most likely combine novelty, utility, and interest.

Original articles, translations of approved foreign productions, are furnished by able hands, and the poetical department is enriched by the contributions of Authors of distinguished reputation and merit. In a word, no means are left untried to make the Literary character of the work equal at least to any similar publication.

The Embellishments are of a very superior order. Engravings suited to the character of the work, executed by the most skillful artists are bound up with each number, accompanied by appropriate descriptions of the various subjects.

Particular care has been taken to make the department of the Fashions and the Toilet, inviting and attractive, to which the ruling style is explained and illustrated by copper-plate engravings.

Of the mechanical execution of the work the publishers do not hesitate to speak in terms of strong commendation. For neatness, accuracy, and beauty, they believe THE LADY'S BOOK will not suffer in comparison with any work in this country.

Subscriptions for the above work are received at this Office.

Feb. 22, 1833.

Very cheap for cash

THE Subscribers, have a Quantity of SHOES, of various kinds and sizes, which can be purchased at Cost and Less, by an early application.—They continue to manufacture, at the old stand, Ladies and Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, and will warrant them to be of the best materials and workmanship.

Sign of the BIG BOOT, 100 Thames st. DAVIS & POTTER.

Newport, April 7.

Boots and Shoes, at Cost.

THE Entire Stock in Trade of HORSWELL & ALDRICH, consisting of Every description of BOOTS & SHOES and a Quantity of INDIA RUBBERS, will be offered at Private Sale, at Cost, for Cash, at Old Stand recently occupied by them. The Store will be opened on MONDAY Next, for the purpose of selling said Stock at Wholesale and Retail, and will remain open for that purpose, for One Month.

I have appointed CALLE TRIPP Agent to dispose of the above property.

HENRY Y. CRANSTON, Assignee.

Newport, Dec. 26, 1832.

Assignee's Notice.

MESSERS. HORSEWELL & ALDRICH have made an Assignment to me, of their property and effects, for the benefit of their Creditors. All persons having claims against said HORSEWELL & ALDRICH are requested to present them, and every person indebted to said Firm, is requested to make immediate payment.

HENRY Y. CRANSTON, Assignee.

Newport, Dec. 26.

NEW ALE.

THE Subscriber informs his Friends that he has commenced BREWING, and will have NEW ALE ready for delivery in a few days. He takes this opportunity of thanking them for their support, and solicits a continuance of the same.—Grains may be had at the Brewery every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, after 3 o'clock in the afternoon, price 8 cents per bushel, and Yeast by the gallon at all times.

THOS. EVANS.

Newport, Sept. 29.

TO LET.

HAT large well finished and pleasantly situated HOUSE, and Garden, in Washington-street, on the Point, directly opposite the Robinson Estate.—Apply to SAMUEL W. VINSON.

Newport, Dec. 1.

FOR SALE.

At the Store kept by the subscriber in Broad Street.

A Good Assortment of GROCERIES.—Especially Liquors kept to give away.—Most accounts now.

Houses and Chaise to Let, and good stabling for horses. WM. D. STEWART.

Requested, that all those indebted to the above, or over three months standing, will make payment by the first of April next.

Newport, March 9.

More NEW GOODS.

EDWARD F. NEWTON, HAS JUST RECEIVED, ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES OF

WINTER GOODS,

Making his Assortment very complete Newport, Nov. 17.

Grocery Store.

S. A. ROBINSON.

Has just received, and offers for Sale

AT THE STORE IN THE

Merchant's Bank Building

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES.

Wines,—Madera, Sicily, Tene rifle, Canary, dry and sweet Malaga brown Sherry, Port, Claret, Rousillon and Champagne.

Liquors,—BRANDY, Outard and Dupuy; Cognac.—Rum, Old Jamaica, St. Croix, &c.—GIN, Holland & Country.

Teas,—Glyson, Young Hyson, Hyson, &c. —Gingong, &c.

Groceries,—SUGARS, Havanna white and brown; St. Croix; loaf, lump and crystallized.—COFFEE, Cuba, St. Domingo, old Java, Laguaira, and Porto Rico.—Raisins, Keg and Box.

Nutmegs, cloves, cinnamon, citron, pimento, pepper, currants, almonds, starch, soap, indigo, mustard, chocolate, prunes, olives, capers, anchovies, ginger, cheese, rice, beans, soda and butter crackers, &c. &c.

Lorillard's, mycabeau, rappee and scotch Snuff, and P. A. L. Tobacco.—Mrs. G. B. Miller's fine cut tobacco, and Virginia, cavendish, ladies twist and head Tobacco.

Newport, May 12.

OIL, FLOUR, &c.

70 Bbls. spring strained Sperm OIL
100 do. Philadelphia FLOUR
40 Boxes No. 1 Soap; 3 do. Castile do.
300 half-boxes No. 2 Soap.
100 bbls. Mess No. 1 & 2 Beef, Boston inspection.

3 boxes brown Sugar—10 bbls. Gin
20 bales 4-4 Sheetings—1500 wt. Hams
50 casks Thomaston & Smithfield Lime
German and Salem White Lead, in Oil,
by the keg.

Linseed Oil by the barrel or gallon.
With other Goods, for Sale on long credit, by

JOSHUA SAYER.

Newport, Sept. 22.

TEETH.

DR. MOORE will attend to filling, filing, dressing, and various other operations on the TEETH, calculated to prevent their decay, and preserve their beauty, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, between the hours of 8 and 12 A. M. at his office, No. 93, Thames street.

TEETH.

At all times extracted in the most careful manner.

Newport, Feb. 2.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore subsisting under the Firm of WM & J. VARS, is this Day dissolved by mutual consent.

WILLIAM VARS,
JOHN VARS.

Newport, Jan. 18, 1833.

Schuykill & Lehigh Coal

SCHUYLKILL COAL, now on the Wharf, and for Sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by

JOSHUA SAYER.

A cargo of LEHIGH COAL will be received in a few days.

Newport, Dec. 8.

TO LET.

HAT well-known Stand, in Washington-Square, formerly owned and occupied by the late CHARLES FEKE, consisting of a SHOP, with all the necessary Furniture for a Druggist, with a convenient Room in the rear.—It having been occupied for many years as an Apothecary's Shop, with an extensive run of customers, it would afford an excellent opportunity to any one wishing to establish himself in that business.—For terms, apply to

THOMAS BRINLEY.

Newport, May 14.

MANSION-HOUSE.

THE Subscribers have taken the Mansion House formerly the Roger Williams Hotel, opposite the Court House, and having fitted and furnished it throughout, in a superior style, are ready for the reception of company. This House is in a more elevated and healthy situation than any other, and from its piazzas commands an extensive view of the town. The subscribers engage, that so far as a rich table, choice wines, and attentive servants are concerned, no House shall surpass it.

BLAKE & BARTLETT.

Providence, Sept. 20.

Superior New-Orleans

MOLASSES,
THE Cargo of the Brig Sea-Bird, now landing, and for Sale by

GEORGE ENGS.

Newport, March 2.

REMOVAL.

BENJAMIN MARSH, jun.

HAS just Removed to his New Store No. 138, Thames-street, next

South of Mr. J. F. Townsend's, where may be found, perhaps, the most extensive Assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES,

Ever offered in Newport, of every description and price.

A L S O,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S

India Rubbers.

Boots & Shoes of every kind, made to measure, of the best materials, and substantial work—and particular attention paid to repairing.

Newport, Feb. 2.

For Sale, or to Let,

A very pleasant and very

FARM in Portsmouth, about

six miles from Newport, near

the well known place of the late Samuel

Elam, containing 45 Acres, all arable

Land, well walled, and including a fine

orchard, with the usual Buildings, and

having a privilege for sea manure on the

Black point shore.—Apply to

GEORGE ENGS.

Newport, March 9

FOR RENT.

IN the Centre of the Town,

and completely surrounded with Trees, Grape Vines,

and Shrubbery, stands a

Hermitage, built last Year, which is

now for Rent.—It is one of the most

pleasant situations in Newport. For

terms, &c. apply to

WM. JAMES TILLEY.

W. J. T. has just Opened, Cheap

Brown Cottons; also, good blue Broad-

cloths.

Newport, March 2.

To be Let,

THE Dwelling-House in

Thames Street, next to

Mr. George Eng's, which has

been lately and thoroughly

repaired, and is in complete order.—

For terms, apply to

CHRIS. G. CHAMPLIN

Newport, Sept. 8.

TO LET.

And Possession given immediately.

THE lower part of the

Dwelling-House situated

in Thames-street, formerly

belonging to Wm. Langley, Esq. dec.

For terms apply to Mrs. ALMY, on

the premises.

Newport, March 9.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE ESTATE belonging

to the heirs of Cornell

Littlefield, dec. containing a-

bout 30 Acres of good Land,

pleasantly situated in Middletown, about

3 1-2 miles from Newport, on the west

road leading to the shore.—It has on it

a large and convenient Dwelling-House,

barn, crib and carriage house, and an

Orchard of thrifty apple trees.

It will be sold on the most liberal

terms, and if desired with the Stock and

Farming utensils. A clear and perfect

title will be given.—The terms will be

made known on application to the Sub-

scriber living on the premises.

CHARLES D. LITTLEFIELD.

Middletown, March 2.

TO LET.

And possession given on the 1st of April,

HAT large and convenient SHOP,

No. 126 Thames-street, now oc-

cupied by Benjamin Marsh, jun. as a

Shoe-Store.—It has two large double

bow windows, with counters and glass

cases, and shelves on the sides. It was

formerly occupied for many years as a

Jewelry store, and is an excellent stand

for any kind of business. It will be Let

for one or more years. For terms, ap-

ply to

NICOLAS GEFFROY.

Newport, Jan. 19.

NOTICE

ALL Persons having demands against

the Subscriber, are requested to

present them for settlement; and all

those indebted, are requested to make

immediate payment

S. T. NORTHAM.

Newport, Dec. 2

TAX, for 1832.

THE subscriber, Collector of the

TAX voted in June last, hereby

gives notice, that he has commenced

the collecting of said Tax, and respect-

fully request all those indebted, to pay

the same without delay, at No. 9, Mar-

ket-square

JOSEPH MARTIN

School-Books, &c.

Wm. & J. H. Barber

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
SCHOOL-BOOKS of every kind,
use in Town and Country consist-
ing of Geographies of every kind,
Olney's, Cummings, Woodbridge's,
Morse's do.;—Colburn's Arithmeti-
c Smith's and Murray's Grammar;—
Den's, Webster's, Murray's and Co-
ming's Spelling-Books, &c. &c.

LIKEWISE,